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THE BELEN NEWS

VOL IV

BELEN, NEW MEXICO THURSDAY OCTOBER 7, 1920

50 CENTS

SENATOR HARDING GUARANTEES FAIR DEAL FOR FARMER

Declares Definite National Agricultural Policy Is Vital to Country's Welfare.

WOULD PUT END TO PRICE
FIXING OF FARM PRODUCTS

In Address Before Minnesota State
Fair Republican Nominee Shows
Profound Understanding of
Farming and Its Problems.

Minneapolis, (Special).—"The time has come when, as a nation, we must determine upon a definite agricultural policy. We must decide whether we shall undertake to make of the United States a self-sustaining nation—which means that we shall grow within our own boundaries all of the staple food products needed to maintain the highest type of civilization—or whether we shall continue to exploit our agricultural resources for the benefit of our industrial and commercial life, and to leave to posterity the task of finding food enough, by strong-arm methods, if necessary, to support the coming hundreds of millions.

"I believe in the self-sustaining, independent, self-reliant nation, agriculturally, industrially and politically. We are then the guarantors of our own security and are equal to the task."

So declared Senator Harding in a masterly address before the Minnesota State Fair here, in which he revealed a most profound understanding of agriculture, its problems and its relation to the farmer and the consumer in the cities. This speech has been described as the greatest speech on agriculture which has ever been made by a Presidential candidate.

Among other things he said:

"A good many years ago a Chinese philosopher uttered a profound truth when he said: 'The well-being of a people is like a tree; agriculture is its root, manufacture and commerce are its branches and its life; if the root is injured the leaves fall, the branches break and the tree dies.'

Cause for Concern.

"It may seem strange to many good people that at this particular time any one should quote this saying of a wise old Chinese. Never in all our history have prices of farm products ruled so high, measured in dollars, as during the past four years. Farm land in the great surplus-producing states has advanced to unheard of prices, with every indication that, but for the tight money conditions, it would go still higher. Apparently the farmers of the land are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Why then, even by implication, suggest that something may be wrong with our agriculture, and that the trouble may be communicated to our manufactures and commerce? People in the cities are disposed to think that if there is anything wrong it is in the cities where food is selling at such high prices, and not in the country where the food is produced. But both farm and city students of national problems see in the present agricultural situation certain conditions which give cause for real concern to every lover of his country."

He then referred to the development of the great central west, and sketched briefly the settlement of the great central valleys, as follows:

"Through the homestead law the government gave a farm of the richest land in the world to every man who wanted one. Railroads were built, the prairies were plowed up, and almost overnight the agricultural production of the United States increased by

DESIRE SAVINGS TAUGHT TO TEXAS SCHOOL PUPILS

The Texas Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association has pledged its undivided support to the Government Savings Division in getting the fundamental principles of thrift and savings taught in Texas schools. Mrs. E. A. Watters of Fort Worth, president of the Congress, has advised Dinmore W. Bume of Dallas, Federal District Director of the Government Savings Division, that she believes every school child should be taught these lessons in school which will so materially contribute to its opportunities for success and progress in life. Texas school children alone now own more than \$13,000,000 of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps.

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50 per cent. gains were produced and sold at the bare cost of utilizing the soil, and the farmers of the older states to the east were smothered by this flood of cheap grain. The only thing that could be done with this superabundance of food was to build cities out of it. And great cities we did build, not only in the United States, but across the seas."

He spoke of the hard conditions which came upon the farmers of the central west as a result of their overproduction, and then of the gradual improvement which began about 1905, when the increased population in the cities began to catch up with farm production, and how this increased demand for food was accelerated by the great World War.

Speaking of the part played by the farmer during the war, he said:

Splendid Part of Farmers.
"The splendid part played by the farmers of the nation during the war probably never will be understood or fully appreciated by our people. More than 25 per cent of all our fighting men came from the farms, and after sending their sons to the camps, the fathers and mothers, with the help of the younger children, turned to and produced more food than was ever before produced in the history of the world in the same time and from the same area of land. Their working days were measured not by the clock, but by the number of daylight hours. They took to themselves the responsibility of feeding not only our own people, but also our allies across the seas. In more ways than one, our farmers made the war their war, and counted no sacrifice too great to help light it through to a successful finish. The story of what they did, written by some one who understands it, will furnish one of the most glorious chapters in American history. One thing I may say—in every American conflict, from the revolution for Independence to the world war for maintained rights, the farmer has been 100 per cent American and ready for every sacrifice."

He then pointed out some of the unfortunate results in agriculture, growing out of war conditions, especially the premium put on grain growing at the expense of livestock production. He referred to the heavy losses suffered by many livestock producers and feeders, and pointed out the urgent need of restoring the balance between livestock and grain production as quickly as possible. On this subject he said:

"For two outstanding reasons the maintenance of a normal balance between livestock and grain production is a matter of national concern. One is that we are a meat-eating people, and should have a fairly uniform supply at a reasonable price. Conditions which either greatly stimulate or greatly discourage livestock production result in prices altogether too high for the average consuming public or altogether too low for the producer. The other is that the over-stimulation of grain production deprives the fertility of our land, which is our greatest national asset, and results in a greater supply than can be consumed at a price profitable to the producer, and finally to widespread agricultural distress from which all of our people suffer."

Speaking of the trend of prices of farm products during the next two or three years, he said that no one could forecast them with any accuracy. That as a nation we are undergoing the same experience that the individual undergoes when recovering from a long and dangerous illness. And then he made this significant statement:

"It must be evident, however, to any one who has given the matter even superficial consideration, that we have now come to the end of the long period of agricultural exploitation in the United States. No longer are there great and easy and awaiting areas of fertile land awaiting the land hungry. We have now under the plow practically all of our easily-tillable land, though idle areas await reclamation and development by that genius and determination which ever have made nature respond to human needs. Additions of consequence, which we may make to our farming area, from this time on, must come by putting water on the dry lands of the arid and semi-arid country, or by taking water off of the swamp lands, of which we have large areas in some sections, or by digging the stumps out of the cut-over timber lands of the north and south."

Other Alternative an Unhappy One.
"If we should unhappily choose the course of industrial and commercial promotion at the expense of agriculture, cities will continue to grow at the expense of the rural community, agriculture will inevitably break down and finally destroy the finest rural civilization, with the greatest possibilities the world has ever seen. Decreased farm production will make dear food and we shall be obliged to send our ships to far-away nations in search of cheap foodstuffs, the importation of which is sure to intensify agricultural discouragement and distress at home."

"If, on the other hand, we shall determine to build up here a self-sustaining nation—and what lover of his country can make a different choice?—then we must at once set about the development of a system of agriculture which will enable us to feed our people abundantly, with some spare for export in years of plenty, and at prices which will insure to the farmer and his family both financial rewards and educational, social and religious living conditions fairly comparable to those offered by the cities. A sound system of agriculture can not be maintained on any other basis. Anything short of a fair return upon invested capital, and a fair wage for the labor which goes into the crops, and enough in addition to enable the farmer to maintain the fertility of his soil, and insure against natural hazards will drive large numbers of farmers to the cities."

Senator Harding made it perfectly clear that this is a problem in which

city people have just as much interest as the farmer. That unless we can work out a national and fair agricultural policy, the drift to the city will continue and our trouble will grow constantly worse.

Speaking of farm organizations, he said the farm organization of the present day is quite different from the organization of the past; that farmers have learned sound principles of organization; that they are adapting to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests. He referred especially to the successful organization, established by the fruit growers of the west and by the grain growers of the northwest, and said the farmers of the corn belt states are also rapidly perfecting the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in the country. He pointed out that the danger that would come in the nation if the problems of the farmer were not frankly recognized, and if the farmer was not given absolutely fair treatment.

He said we have witnessed restricted production of manufactures and of labor, but we have not yet experienced the intentionally restricted production of foodstuffs, and expressed the hope that we never may have that experience.

While frankly recognizing the need of a national agricultural policy, he disclaimed any intent of suggesting that the government should work out an elaborate system of agriculture and then try to impose it on the farmers of the country. He denounced such an effort as utterly repugnant to American ideas. He said that government paternalism, whether applied to agriculture or to any other of our great national industries, would stifle initiative, hamper efficiency, lessen production and make us a nation of dependent incompetents. He said the farmer requires no special favors at the hands of the government. All he needs is a fair chance and such just consideration for agriculture as we ought to give to a basic industry, and ever seek to promote for our common good.

Senator Harding then spoke of the definite policies to which the Republican party is committed, and which he, as its candidate, endorses.

Farm Representation.

First.—The need of farm representation in larger government affairs is recognized. During the next seven years the right of agriculture to a

voice in governmental administration has been practically ignored, and at times the farmer has suffered grievously as a result. The farmer has a vital interest in our trade relations with other countries, in the administration of our financial policies and in many of the larger activities of the government.

Second.—The right of farmers to form co-operative associations for the marketing of their products must be granted. The parasite in distribution who preys on both producer and consumer must no longer sap the vitality of this fundamental life.

Scientific Study.

Third.—The Republican party pledges itself to a scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs, both at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations here. Stabilization will contribute to everybody's confidence. Farmers have complained bitterly of the frequent and violent fluctuations in prices of farm products, and especially in prices of live stock. They do not find such fluctuations in the products of other industries. In a general way prices of farm products must go up or down, according to whether there is a plentiful crop or a short one. The farmer's raw materials are the fertility of the soil, the sunshine and the rain, and the size of his crops is measured by the supply of these raw materials and the skill with which he makes use of them. He cannot control his production and adjust it to the demand as can the manufacturer. But he can see no good reason why the prices of his products should fluctuate so violently from week to week and sometimes from day to day.

To Stop Price Fixing.

Fourth.—We promise to put an end to unnecessary price fixing of farm products and to ill considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce farm product prices.

Government drives against food prices such as we have experienced during the past two years are vain and useless. The ostensible purpose of such drives is to reduce the price the consumer pays for food. The actual result is unjustly to depress for a time the prices the farmer receives for his grain and live stock, but with no appreciable reduction in the price the consumer pays. Such drives simply give the speculator and the profiteer additional opportunities to add to their exactions.

Fifth.—We favor the administration of the farm loan act so as to help men who farm to secure farms of their own and to give to them long time credits, needed to practice the best methods of diversified farming.

We also favor the authorization of associations to provide the necessary machinery to furnish personal credit to the man, whether land owner or tenant, who is hampered for lack of working capital. Unfortunately as land increases in value tenancy also increases.

An Increasing Evil.

This has been true throughout history. At the present time probably one-half of the high priced land in the corn belt states is farmed by men who, because of lack of capital, find it necessary to rent. This increase in tenancy brings with it evils which are a real menace to national welfare. The tenant who lacks sufficient working capital and who too often is working under a short time lease is forced to farm the land to the limit and rob it of its fertility in order to pay the rent. Amid such conditions we have inefficient schools, broken down churches and a sadly limited social life. We should therefore concern ourselves not only in helping men to secure farms

STATE HIGHWAY BOND PROPOSALS

Pursuant to Chapter 172, Laws of 1919, the following act is hereby submitted to the qualified voters at the General Election to be held November 2, 1920.

MANUEL MARTINEZ,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 172

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS BY THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO IN THE SUM OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF STATE HIGHWAYS PROVIDING A TAX LEVY FOR THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF SAID BONDS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1.—The purpose of providing funds for the construction and improvement of state highways and for meeting all other needs of the state under the Act of Congress known as the "Federal Road Aid Act," an act of the United States Congress, approved March 3, 1912, is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of New Mexico.

Section 2.—Immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor as provided in Section 10 of this act, the State Treasurer shall prepare negotiable coupon bonds of the State of New Mexico in the denomination of one thousand dollars each, or such smaller denominations not less than one hundred dollars each as the Governor shall determine, to be numbered consecutively and to bear date January 1st, 1921; said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of July and the first day of January each year, and both principal and interest shall be payable in gold coin of the United States at the office of the State Treasurer in the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, or at some bank in the City of New York, State of New York, or such other place as may be designated in said bonds and in the coupons attached thereto, at the option of the holder. The principal of said bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States at the office of the State Treasurer in the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, or at some bank in the City of New York, State of New York, or such other place as may be designated in said bonds and in the coupons attached thereto, at the option of the holder. The principal of said bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States at the office of the State Treasurer in the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, or at some bank in the City of New York, State of New York, or such other place as may be designated in said bonds and in the coupons attached thereto, at the option of the holder.

Section 3.—The right of farmers to form co-operative associations for the marketing of their products must be granted. The parasite in distribution who preys on both producer and consumer must no longer sap the vitality of this fundamental life.

Section 4.—We promise to put an end to unnecessary price fixing of farm products and to ill considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce farm product prices.

Section 5.—We favor the administration of the farm loan act so as to help men who farm to secure farms of their own and to give to them long time credits, needed to practice the best methods of diversified farming.

Section 6.—We also favor the authorization of associations to provide the necessary machinery to furnish personal credit to the man, whether land owner or tenant, who is hampered for lack of working capital. Unfortunately as land increases in value tenancy also increases.

Section 7.—This has been true throughout history. At the present time probably one-half of the high priced land in the corn belt states is farmed by men who, because of lack of capital, find it necessary to rent. This increase in tenancy brings with it evils which are a real menace to national welfare. The tenant who lacks sufficient working capital and who too often is working under a short time lease is forced to farm the land to the limit and rob it of its fertility in order to pay the rent. Amid such conditions we have inefficient schools, broken down churches and a sadly limited social life. We should therefore concern ourselves not only in helping men to secure farms

of their own and in helping the tenant secure the working capital he needs to carry on the best methods of diversified farming, but we should work out a system of land leasing which, while doing full justice to both landlord and tenant, will at the same time conserve the fertility of the soil.

Section 8.—We do not longer recognize the right to speculative profit in the operation of our transportation systems, but we are pledged to restore them to the highest state of efficiency as quickly as possible. Agriculture has suffered more severely than any other industry through the inefficient railroad service of the last two years. Many farmers have incurred disastrous losses through inability to market their grain and live stock. Such a condition must not be permitted to continue. We must bring about conditions which will give prompt service at the lowest possible rates.

Section 9.—We are pledged to the revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, American agriculture and American industry. If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited and where the standards of living on the farm are much lower than here. We have asked for higher American standards; let us maintain them.

Section 10.—So long as America can produce the foods we need I am in favor of buying from America first.

Section 11.—Under a sound system of agriculture, fostered and safeguarded by wise and fair administration of state and federal government, the farmers of the United States can feed our people for many centuries—perhaps indefinitely. Farming is not an auxiliary; it is the main plant, and geared with it, inseparably, is every wheel of transportation and industry. America could not go on with a dissatisfied farming people, and no nation is secure where land hunger abides. We need fewer land hogs, who menace our future, and more fat hogs for ham and bacon. We need less beguilement of votes and more consideration for farming as our basic industry. We need less appeal to class consciousness and more resolute intelligence in promptly solving our problems. We need rest and recuperation for a soil which has been worked out in agitation and more and better harvests in the inviting fields of mutual understanding. We need less of grief about the ills which we may charge to the neglect of our citizenship and more confidence in just government, along with determination to make and hold it just.

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payable from a tax upon the property in such county, city or district, and that all such bonds shall be subject to the same lien as the property upon which they are payable.

Section 3.—Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond and shall be consecutively numbered, specifying the number of the bond to which they are attached and shall bear the signature of the State Treasurer.

Section 4.—Each bond and each coupon shall be valid obligations of the state, notwithstanding that the person whose signature appears thereon may have ceased to be such State Treasurer when such bonds or coupons were issued.

Section 5.—Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond and shall be consecutively numbered, specifying the number of the bond to which they are attached and shall bear the signature of the State Treasurer.

Section 6.—Each bond and each coupon shall be valid obligations of the state, notwithstanding that the person whose signature appears thereon may have ceased to be such State Treasurer when such bonds or coupons were issued.

Section 7.—All bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation.

Section 8.—The provisions of this act shall constitute an irrevocable contract with the holders of any bonds and the coupons thereof issued pursuant to the provisions of this act for the full performance of which by the state and its officers and taxing authorities the full faith and credit of the State of New Mexico is hereby pledged.

This act shall without reference to any other act of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico be full authority for the issuance and sale of the bonds hereby authorized, which bonds and the coupons thereof attached, shall have all the qualities of negotiable paper under the law of merchant and shall not be invalid for any irregularity or defect in the proceedings for the issue and sale thereof and shall be incontestable in the hands of bona fide purchasers or holders thereof for value.

Section 9.—This act shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state at the general election to be held in the month of November in the year 1920, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause this act to be published in full in at least one newspaper in each county of the state, if one be published therein, once each week for four successive weeks next preceding said election. All ballots used at said election shall have printed thereon the words "For State Highway Bond Act" and in a separate line under the same words, "Against State Highway Bond Act." Opposite each of said words there shall be a square in which the voter may mark a cross to indicate whether he votes for or against the said bond act, and those voting for said act shall do so by placing a cross in the square opposite the words "For State Highway Bond Act," and those voting against the same shall do so by placing a cross in the square opposite the words, "Against State Highway Bond Act."

Section 10.—The votes cast for and against said bond act shall be counted, returned, canvassed and the result declared and certified in the same manner as votes cast for state officers, and if it appears that this act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast thereon at such election, the Governor shall make proclamation thereof and thereupon this act shall immediately take effect and shall be irrevocable until the principal and interest of all bonds issued and sold hereunder shall be paid and satisfied, but if a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election shall be against this act, the same shall not take effect. The cost of publication of the notice herein provided for shall be paid out of funds available in the State Road Fund.

Section 11.—That it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety of the inhabitants of the State of New Mexico that the provisions of this act shall become effective at the earliest time, and therefore an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

Section 12.—We do not longer recognize the right to speculative profit in the operation of our transportation systems, but we are pledged to restore them to the highest state of efficiency as quickly as possible. Agriculture has suffered more severely than any other industry through the inefficient railroad service of the last two years. Many farmers have incurred disastrous losses through inability to market their grain and live stock. Such a condition must not be permitted to continue. We must bring about conditions which will give prompt service at the lowest possible rates.

Section 13.—We are pledged to the revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, American agriculture and American industry. If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited and where the standards of living on the farm are much lower than here. We have asked for higher American standards; let us maintain them.

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Section 15.—Under a sound system of agriculture, fostered and safeguarded by wise and fair administration of state and federal government, the farmers of the United States can feed our people for many centuries—perhaps indefinitely. Farming is not an auxiliary; it is the main plant, and geared with it, inseparably, is every wheel of transportation and industry. America could not go on with a dissatisfied farming people, and no nation is secure where land hunger abides. We need fewer land hogs, who menace our future, and more fat hogs for ham and bacon. We need less beguilement of votes and more consideration for farming as our basic industry. We need less appeal to class consciousness and more resolute intelligence in promptly solving our problems. We need rest and recuperation for a soil which has been worked out in agitation and more and better harvests in the inviting fields of mutual understanding. We need less of grief about the ills which we may charge to the neglect of our citizenship and more confidence in just government, along with determination to make and hold it just.

Section 16.—We do not longer recognize the right to speculative profit in the operation of our transportation systems, but we are pledged to restore them to the highest state of efficiency as quickly as possible. Agriculture has suffered more severely than any other industry through the inefficient railroad service of the last two years. Many farmers have incurred disastrous losses through inability to market their grain and live stock. Such a condition must not be permitted to continue. We must bring about conditions which will give prompt service at the lowest possible rates.

Section 17.—We are pledged to the revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, American agriculture and American industry. If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited and where the standards of living on the farm are much lower than here. We have asked for higher American standards; let us maintain them.

Section 18.—So long as America can produce the foods we need I am in favor of buying from America first.

Section 19.—Under a sound system of agriculture, fostered and safeguarded by wise and fair administration of state and federal government, the farmers of the United States can feed our people for many centuries—perhaps indefinitely. Farming is not an auxiliary; it is the main plant, and geared with it, inseparably, is every wheel of transportation and industry. America could not go on with a dissatisfied farming people, and no nation is secure where land hunger abides. We need fewer land hogs, who menace our future, and more fat hogs for ham and bacon. We need less beguilement of votes and more consideration for farming as our basic industry. We need less appeal to class consciousness and more resolute intelligence in promptly solving our problems. We need rest and recuperation for a soil which has been worked out in agitation and more and better harvests in the inviting fields of mutual understanding. We need less of grief about the ills which we may charge to the neglect of our citizenship and more confidence in just government, along with determination to make and hold it just.

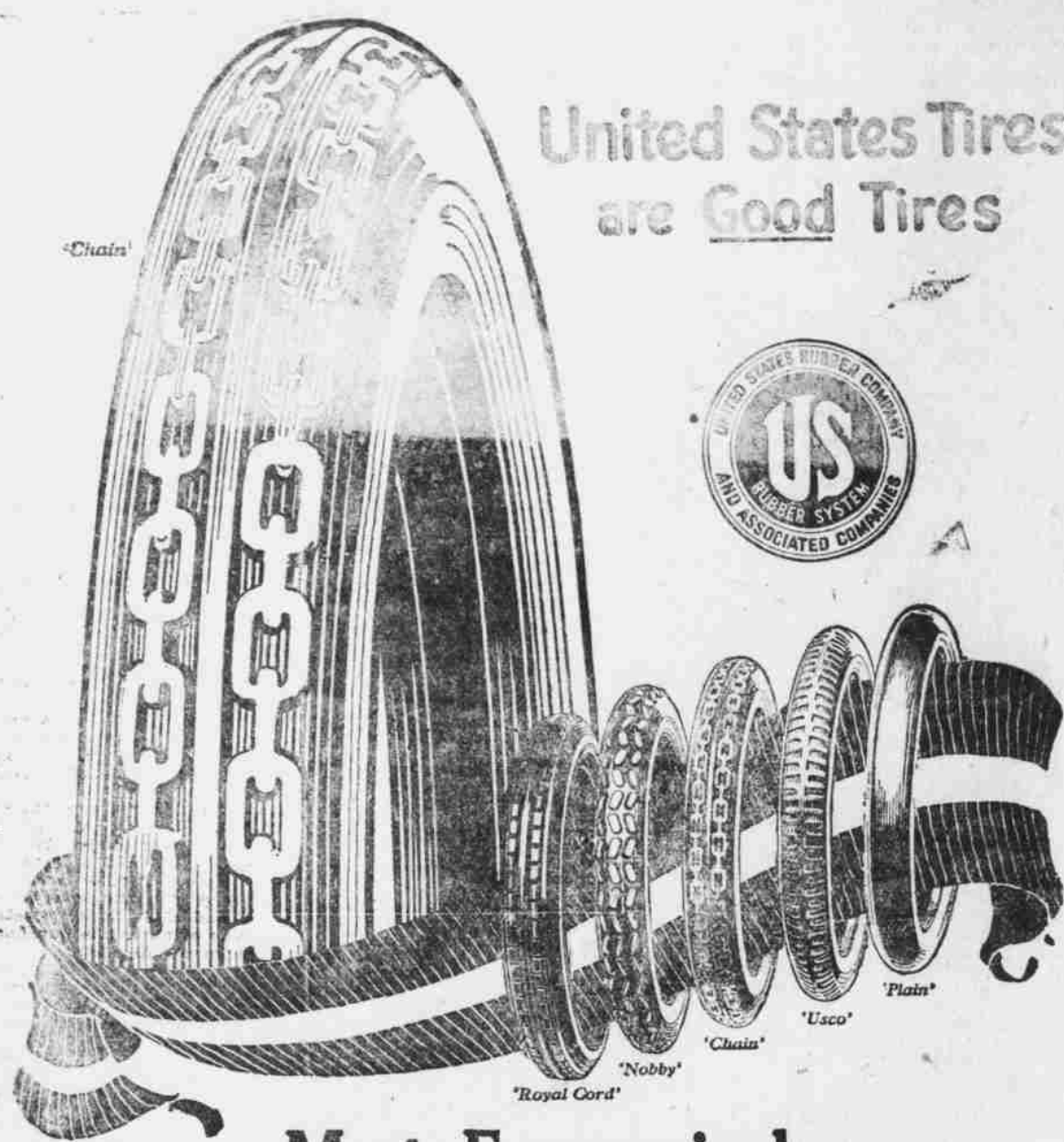
Section 20.—We do not longer recognize the right to speculative profit in the operation of our transportation systems, but we are pledged to restore them to the highest state of efficiency as quickly as possible. Agriculture has suffered more severely than any other industry through the inefficient railroad service of the last two years. Many farmers have incurred disastrous losses through inability to market their grain and live stock. Such a condition must not be permitted to continue. We must bring about conditions which will give prompt service at the lowest possible rates.

Section 21.—We are pledged to the revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, American agriculture and American industry. If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited and where the standards of living on the farm are much lower than here. We have asked for higher American standards; let us maintain them.

Section 22.—So long as America can produce the foods we need I am in favor of buying from America first.

Section 23.—Under a sound system of agriculture, fostered and safeguarded by wise and fair administration of state and federal government, the farmers of the United States can feed our people for many centuries—perhaps indefinitely. Farming is not an auxiliary; it is the main plant, and geared with it, inseparably, is every wheel of transportation and industry. America could not go on with a dissatisfied farming people, and no nation is secure where land hunger abides. We need fewer land hogs, who menace our future, and more fat hogs for ham and bacon. We need less beguilement of votes and more consideration for farming as our basic industry. We need less appeal to class consciousness and more resolute intelligence in promptly solving our problems. We need rest and recuperation for a soil which has been worked out in agitation and more and better harvests in the inviting fields of mutual understanding. We need less of grief about the ills which we may charge to the neglect of our citizenship and more confidence in just government, along with determination to make and hold it just.

Section 24.—We do not longer recognize the right to speculative profit in the operation of our transportation systems, but we are pledged to



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values means greater economy—less cost of maintenance—less repairs and depreciation.

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LEGAL NOTICE

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Edward P. Chapman, deceased, has been filed for proof in the Probate Court of Valencia county, New Mexico, and that by order of said court, the first day of November, 1920, at the hour of 10 A. M., at the court room of said court in Los Lunas, New Mexico, is the day, time and place set for hearing proof on said Last Will and Testament.

Therefore any person wishing to enter objections to the probating of said last will and testament are hereby notified to file their objections in the office of the county Clerk of Valencia county, on or before the time set for said hearing.

Dated at Los Lunas, New Mexico this 13th day of September, 1920.

DIEGO ARAGON, County Clerk.
By Teles Mirabal, Deputy.

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You can buy it by the pound and use it by the spoonful with no waste.



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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern:

That Antonia Toledo de Chavez has been duly appointed by the Probate Court of Valencia County, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Pablita Arraiza de Toledo, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of decedent are required to present same within the time prescribed by law.

Antonia Toledo de Chavez,
Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Georgia F. Garcia, was on the 21st day of July A. D. 1920, by the Probate Court of Valencia county state of New Mexico, duly appointed as administratrix of the estate of Daniel Garcia, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of the said decedent are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law.

Georgia F. Garcia,
Administratrix.

1st p. Jul 22 last p. Aug 12

Chavez Meat Market



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NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT

of executor of estate of Mary Sichler.

Public Legal Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on March 1st, 1920, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, New Mexico, appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Sichler, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the estate of decedent are required to present them within the time required by law in said Probate Court.

Andres Stihler,
Executor.

P. O. Los Lunas, N. M.

1st p. 15, 22, and expired 29

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Estate of Aurora Gabaldon

Public Legal Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on March 8th, 1920, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, New Mexico, appointed administrator of the estate of Aurora Gabaldon de Garcia, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the estate of decedent are required to present them within the time required by law in said Probate Court.

Patrocilio Gabaldon,
Administrator.

P. O. Belen, N. M.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was by the Probate court of Valencia County, at a regular adjourned session thereof on the 12th day of July, 1920, appointed administrator of the estate of Kenneth C. C. Gunn, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law.

John M. Gunn, Laguna, N. M.

Administrator.

1st pub July 15 last pub Aug 5

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Estate of Agapito Garcia,

Public Legal Notice is hereby given the undersigned was on March 8th, 1920, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, New Mexico, appointed administrator of the estate of Agapito Garcia, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the estate of decedent are required to present them within the time required by law in said Probate Court.

Patrocilio Gabaldon,
Administrator.

P. O. Belen, N. M.

4-8-20, was first publication.

IN THE PROBATE COURT VALENCIA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

In the matter of the estate of Adolphe Didier, deceased, Number—

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Hortense Didier, administratrix of the estate of Adolphe Didier, deceased, has filed her Final Report as Administratrix of said estate, together with her petition praying for her discharge; and the Hon. Ignacio Aragon y. Garcia, Probate Judge of Valencia County, N. Mexico, has set the 3rd day of May, 1920 at the hour of 10 A. M; at the court room of said court in the Village of Los Lunas, New Mexico, as the day, time and place for hearing objections; if any there be, to said report and petition.

Therefore any person or persons wishing to object are hereby notified to file their objection with the County Clerk of Valencia County, New Mexico, on or before the date set for said hearing.

Diego Aragon,
County Clerk.

By Teles Mirabal, Deputy.

first publication [4-8-20]

Notice

To whom it may concern:

The honorable court of Valencia County has fixed the 18th day of October A. D. 1920 to hear objections on the estate of Daniel Garcia, deceased, and for the final adjustment any person interested must present his claim if any in due time.

Georgia F. de Garcia
Administratrix

1st pub Sep 16 last pub Oct 7

AVISO DE ADMINISTRADORA

Aviso se da por este que la abajo firmada, Georgia F. Garcia, fue el dia 21 de Julio A. D. 1920, debidamente nombrada como administradora del estado de Daniel Garcia, finado. Toda persona que tenga reclamos contra el estado de dicho finado es por esta requerido de presentar los mismos dentro del tiempo requerido por la ley.

Georgia F. Garcia
Administradora.

1ra p. Jul 22 ultima Ag 12